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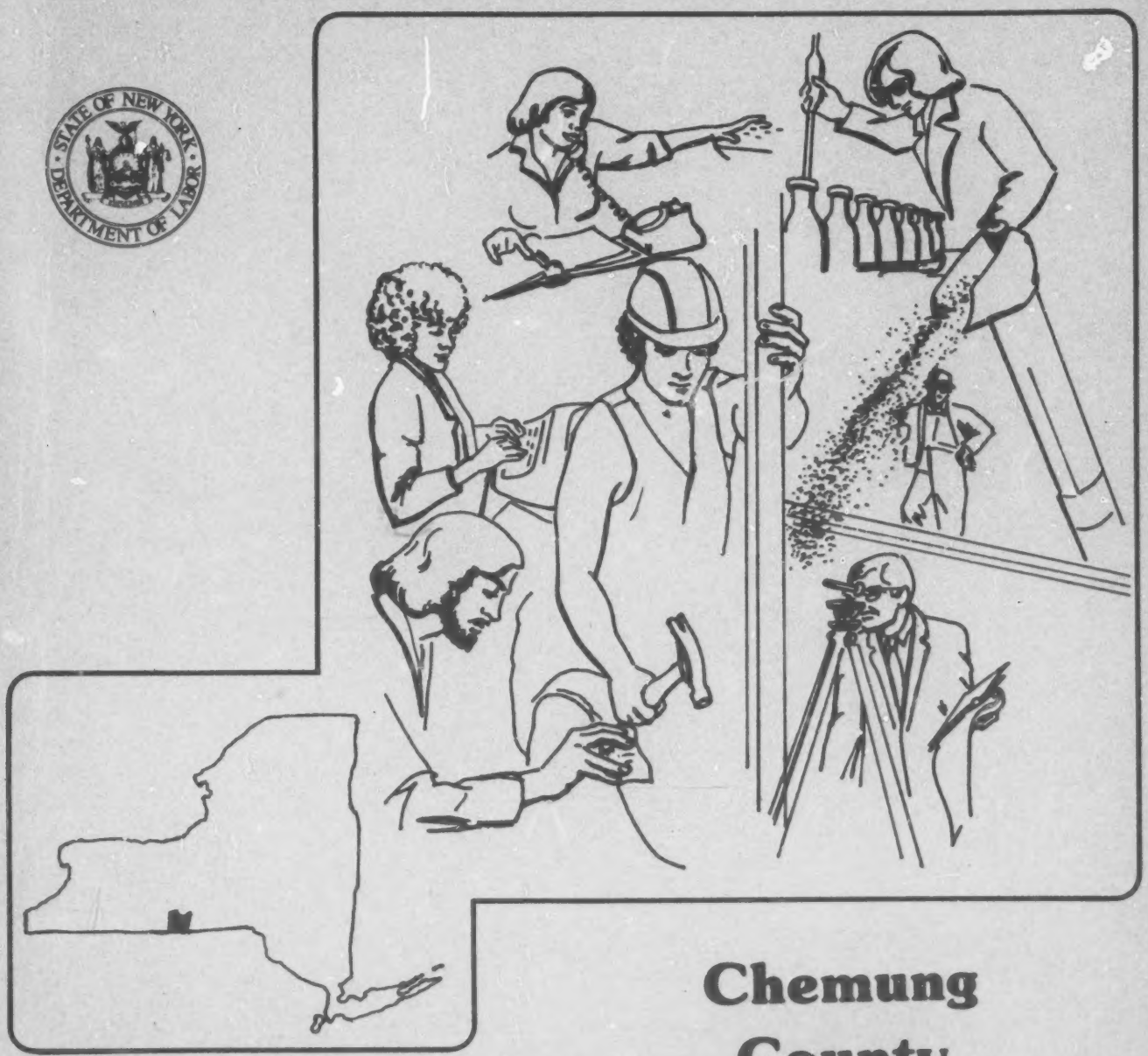
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Chemung County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Chemung County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 6, Fiscal Year 1985

April 1985

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CONTENTS

Preface. ix
Geographic Highlights. 1
Population Trends and Characteristics. 4
The Labor Market 12
Income 22
Social Program Statistics. 33
Education. 35
Appendix I. Occupational Supply and Demand 42
Appendix II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Chemung County. 50
Appendix III. Population by Age and Sex, 1970 vs. 1980, Chemung County 52
Appendix IV. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During the 1980 Census, Chemung County. 53
Glossary of Terms. 55

TEXT TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Geographic Highlights

Table

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, Chemung County and New York State, 1968. 3

Maps

1. County Location, Chemung County. 1
2. Transportation Network, Chemung County, 1984 2

Population Trends and Characteristics

Tables

2. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Chemung County, 1900-1980. . 6
3. Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Chemung County, 1900-1980 6
4. Population by County Subdivision, Chemung County, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980. 8
5. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Chemung County, 1980. 10
6. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Chemung County Subdivisions, 1980. .11
7. Age Distribution by Race and Hispanic Origin, Chemung County, 1980 11

Graphs

1. Population Growth Trends, Chemung County, 1900-1980. 5
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Chemung County, 1970, 1980, and 1985. 9

Maps

3. Population Density by County Subdivision, Chemung County, 1980 4
4. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Chemung County, 1950-1980. . 7

CONTENTS-continued

The Labor Market

Tables

8. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Chemung County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980. 13
9. Civilian Labor Force Status, Chemung County, 1974-1983. 14
10. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Chemung County, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1981-1983 17
11. Three-Year Average Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for Chemung County, New York State and the United States, 1970-1972 to 1981-1983 19
12. Changes in the Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Chemung County, 1970-1972 to 1981-1983 20

Graphs

3. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Chemung County, 1974-1983. 14
4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Chemung County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983 15
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Chemung County and New York State, Average by Month, 1979-1983. 16

Income

Tables

13. Personal Income of Chemung County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981. . . 22
14. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Chemung County and New York State, 1981 24
15. Average Weekly Wages of Employees on Private Payrolls Covered by Unemployment Insurance, by Major Industry Group, Chemung County 1978-1982. 25
16. Median Income, Chemung County and New York State, 1979. 26
17. Families and Individual Persons With Income Below the Poverty Level by Race, Chemung County and New York State, 1979 28
18. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty, by Race, Chemung County, 1980. 29
19. Families With Income Below Poverty Level, Chemung County and New York State, 1980 30
20. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Chemung County and New York State, 1980 31
21. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for the Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben Service Delivery Area . . 32

Graphs

6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Chemung County, 1981 23
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Chemung County and New York State, 1970-1982. 25

CONTENTS-continued

Social Program Statistics

Table

22. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Chemung County, 1983. 33

Graph

8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Chemung County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983 34

Education

Tables

23. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Chemung County, 1982-1983. 35
24. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Chemung County, 1980-81 to 1982-83. 36
25. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982-1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Chemung County. 38
26. Percent Distribution of Public School Students, by Race/Ethnic Group, Chemung County, 1982-1983 40

Graphs

9. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Chemung County 1981-1982 to 1992-1993. 37
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Chemung County, 1980-1981 to 1992-1993 39

Preface

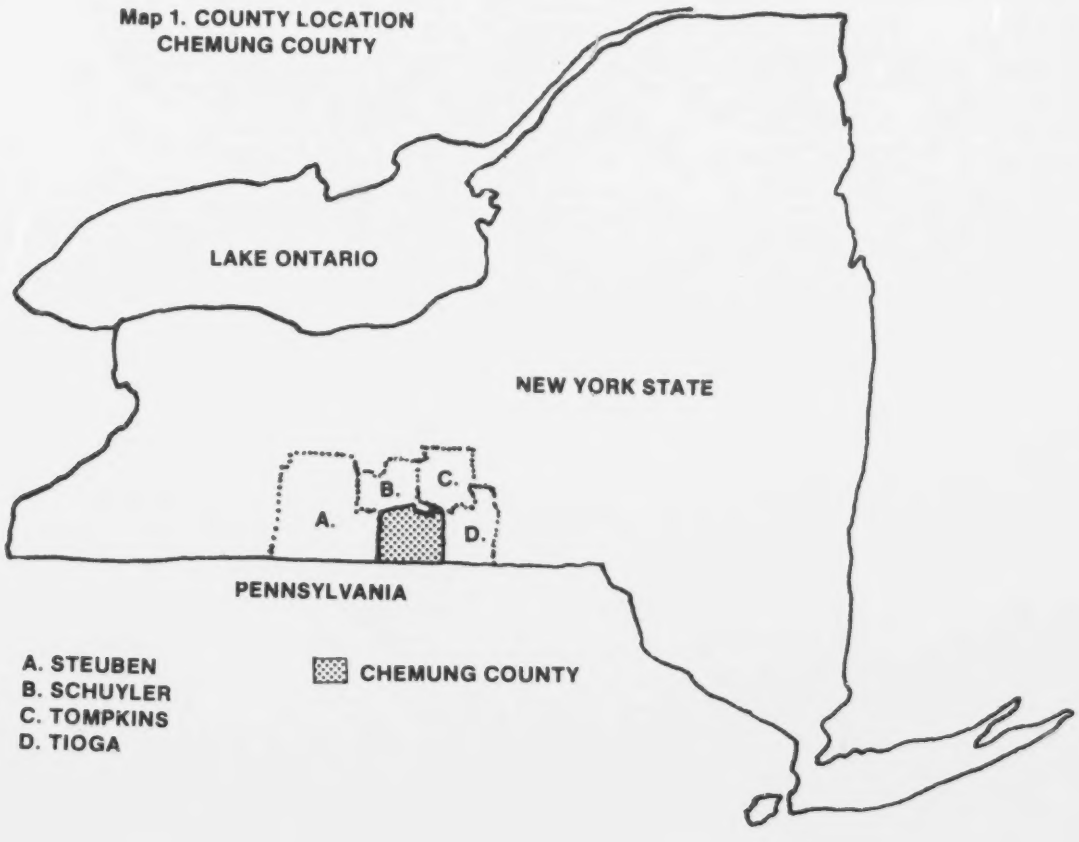
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Chemung County is located in the center of New York State's "Southern Tier". As depicted in Map I, the county is bordered by Tioga County to the east; Schuyler and Tompkins counties to the north; Steuben County to the west; and the Pennsylvania border to the south.



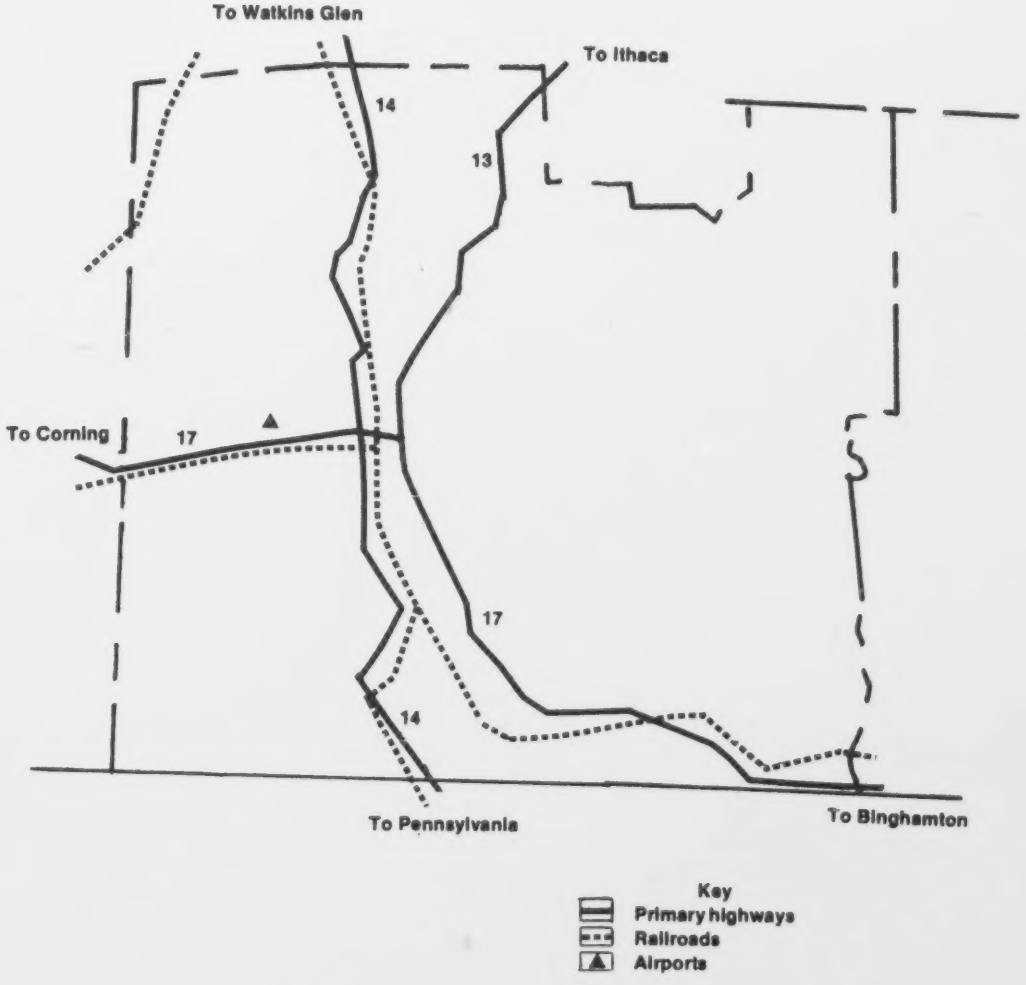
Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION CHEMUNG COUNTY

A. Transportation Facilities

1. Highways. The Southern Tier Expressway (Route 17) is the region's major highway. Route 17 runs east-west across the entire Southern Tier of New York and provides easy access to many major cities in the Northeast. Route 14 runs north-south and connects Elmira and Watkins Glen, Geneva, and the New York State Thruway (midway between Rochester and Syracuse). Route 13 travels northeast from Elmira connecting with Ithaca. Distances between Elmira and some other major cities in New York State include: Albany (197 miles); Binghamton (57 miles); Buffalo (147 miles); New York City (241 miles); Rochester (99 miles); and Syracuse (90 miles).

2. Rail. Conrail offers the only rail service in the Elmira area. Conrail's switchyard for the entire Southern Tier is centered in Elmira. Direct freight service is available to Newark, Allentown, Buffalo, and the Chicago Gateway. Through connections at Corning, service is also available to Harrisburg and Syracuse--where transfers can be made to nearly any part of the country. Services to the cities mentioned are available on a daily basis.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
CHEMUNG COUNTY
1984



3. Air transportation. The Elmira-Corning Airport offers passenger and freight service to most major cities in the Northeast, and indirect service throughout the country. The three major air carriers are U.S. Air, Air North, and Empire Airlines. Area residents can take connecting flights from Pittsburgh or New York City to anywhere in the country via U.S. Air. Air North travels to Binghamton, New York City (LaGuardia), Philadelphia, Boston, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Washington D.C., and Ithaca. Empire Airlines provides service to New York City (Kennedy and LaGuardia), Newark, Islip, White Plains, Boston, Utica-Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Washington D.C., Baltimore, Montreal, Detroit, Ithaca, and Binghamton.

B. Land Characteristics

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resource (LUNR) inventory, approximately 4.5 percent of Chemung County's total surface area (414.2 square miles) was devoted to residential, commercial or industrial uses--slightly higher than the comparable figure for New York State (4.1 percent). Woodlands comprised the largest portion of Chemung County surface area (55.7 percent), followed by active agriculture (17.8 percent). Statewide, woodlands covered nearly 55 percent of total surface area with active agriculture nearly 22 percent. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land use by category for Chemung County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

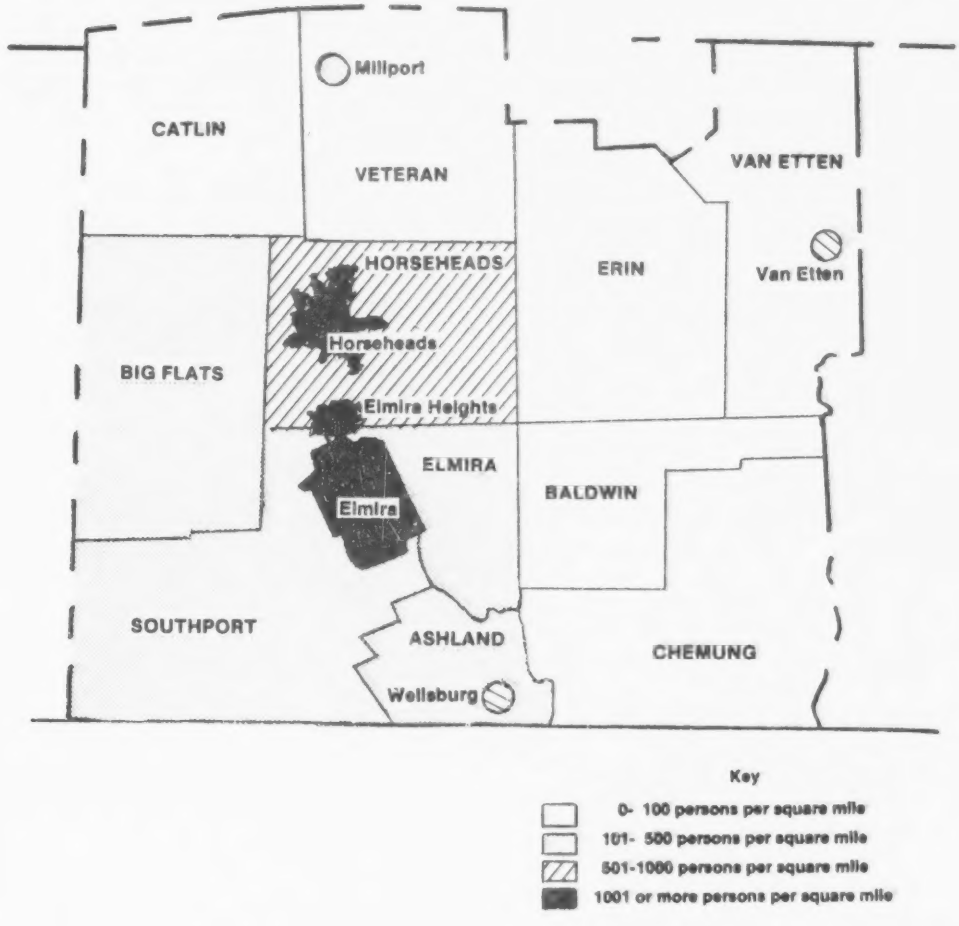
Category of use	Chemung County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	414.2	49,374.4
Active agriculture	17.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	29.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	26.3	17.6
Wet lands	1.1	4.2
Water	0.6	4.6
Residential high density	1.4	0.7
Residential medium density	1.2	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.5	0.4
Industrial	0.3	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.7	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	17.4	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

A. Population Densities: 1980

According to the 1980 Census, the population of Chemung County totaled 97,656. There were 235.8 persons per square mile in the county. This compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated subdivision of Chemung County was the City of Elmira (4,975.6/sq. mi.). Among townships within the county, Horseheads (560.6/sq. mi.) and Elmira (326.3/sq. mi.) were the most densely populated, while Baldwin (33.8/sq. mi.) and Van Etten (36.0/sq. mi.) the least. Of the five villages within the county, population densities ranged from 440.0 per square mile in Millport to 3,890 per square mile in Elmira Heights.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHEMUNG COUNTY 1980



B. Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

From 1900 to 1980, the population of Chemung County advanced by 80.6 percent while growth statewide totaled 141.6 percent over the period. The county, posted declines for 1930-1940 and 1970-1980. The latter period was the only instance in which a reduction was recorded for New York State. The most sizable population growth periods in Chemung County occurred between 1910-1930 and 1940-1960. Graph 1, Table 2, and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State and Chemung County from 1900 to 1980.

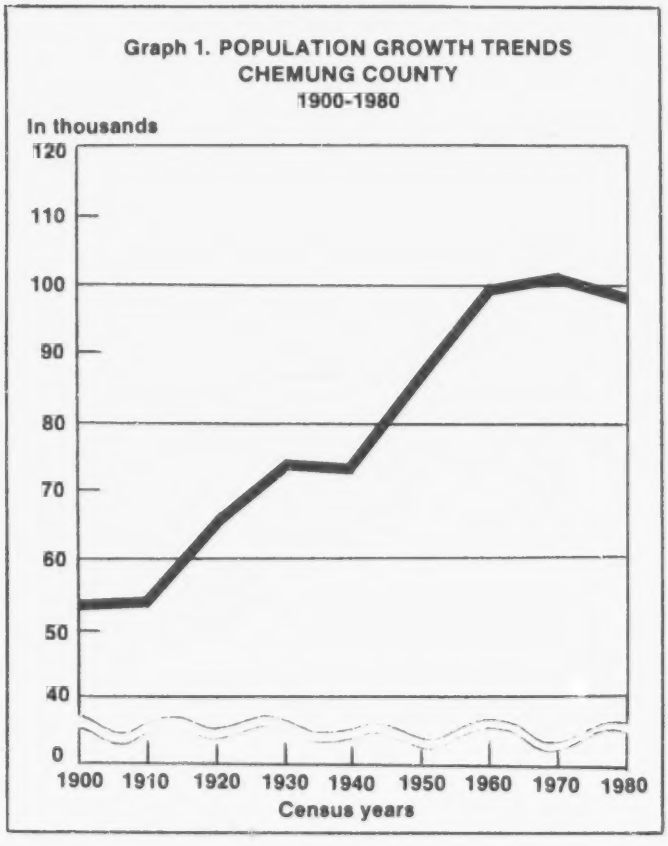


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND CHEMUNG COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Year	New York State	Chemung County
1900	7,268,894	54,063
1910	9,113,614	54,662
1920	10,385,227	65,872
1930	12,588,066	74,680
1940	13,479,142	73,718
1950	14,830,192	86,827
1960	16,782,304	98,706
1970	18,241,391	101,537
1980	17,558,072	97,656

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY DECADE, NEW YORK STATE AND
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1900 - 1980

Period	New York State	Chemung County
1900 - 1910	25.4	1.1
1910 - 1920	14.0	20.5
1920 - 1930	21.2	13.4
1930 - 1940	7.1	-1.3
1940 - 1950	10.0	17.8
1950 - 1960	13.2	13.7
1960 - 1970	8.7	2.9
1970 - 1980	-3.7	-3.8
1900 - 1980	141.6	80.6

SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-81, prepared by New York State Department of State.

C. Population Changes: 1950 to 1980

Chemung County's population increased 14,710 or 16.9 percent from 1950 to 1970 but declined 3,881 or 3.8 percent from 1970 to 1980. Over the 30-year period, gains in rural and suburban areas overcame a sizable decline in the city of Elmira. The towns of Horseheads (+9,120), Big Flats (+5,189), Southport (+2,422), and Catlin (+2,029) posted the largest population increases from 1950 to 1980. Over the same period, the fastest growing areas included the towns of Catlin (+294.1 percent), Big Flats (+210.9 percent), Erin (+119.0 percent), and Veteran (+96.7 percent). Since 1950, the population of the city of Elmira has declined 14,389 or 28.9 percent--with reductions posted in each decennial census. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Chemung County from 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each census taken since 1950.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION CHEMUNG COUNTY 1950-1980

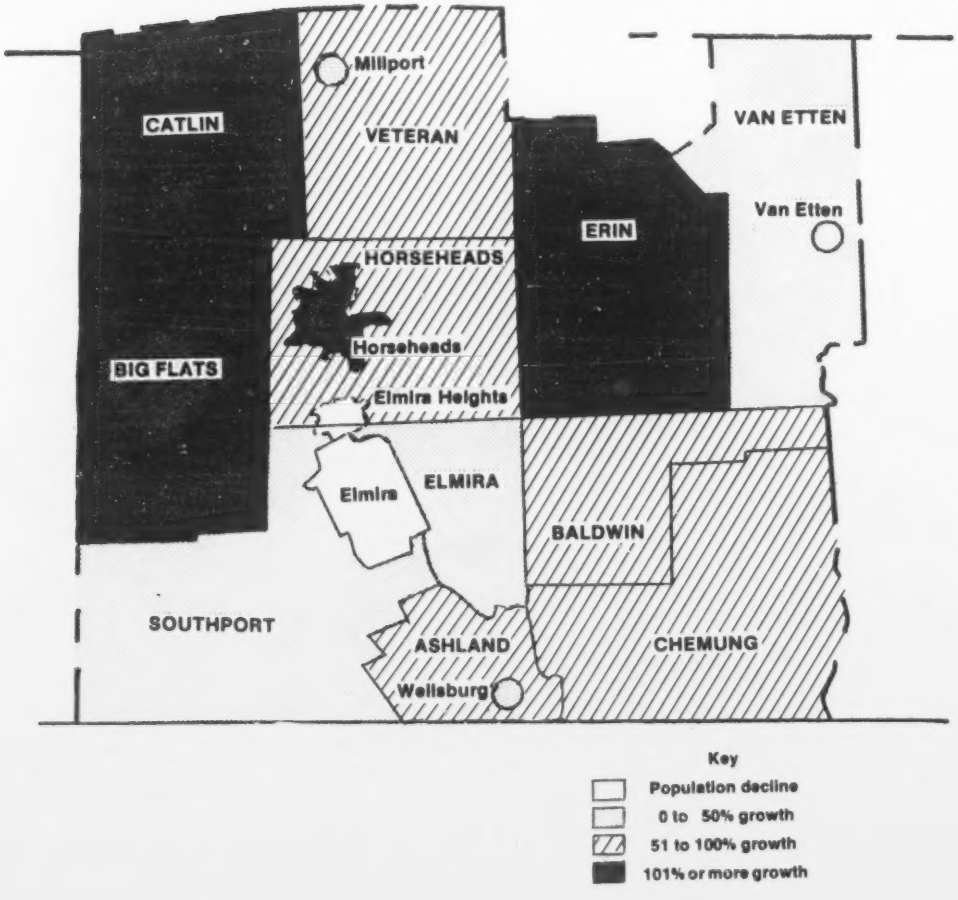


Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION, CHEMUNG COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Chemung County	86,827	98,706	101,537	97,656
Towns				
Ashland	1,188	1,273	1,726	1,967
(Wellsburg village)	(638)	(643)	(779)	(647)
Baldwin	557	735	889	892
Big Flats	2,460	3,665	6,837	7,649
Catlin	690	1,831	2,461	2,719
Chemung	1,553	1,842	2,156	2,436
Elmira	6,346	8,413	8,408	7,635
(Elmira Heights village part)	(1,263)	(1,374)	(1,318)	(1,009)
Erin	930	1,175	1,669	2,037
Horseheads town	11,118	17,808	20,552	20,238
(Elmira Heights village part)	(3,746)	(3,783)	(3,588)	(3,270)
(Horseheads village)	(3,606)	(7,207)	(7,989)	(7,348)
Southport	9,164	11,433	11,976	11,586
Van Etten	1,249	1,285	1,375	1,519
(Van Etten village)	(504)	(507)	(522)	(559)
Veteran	1,856	2,729	3,543	3,651
(Millport village)	(362)	(425)	(480)	(440)
City				
Elmira	49,716	46,517	39,945	35,327

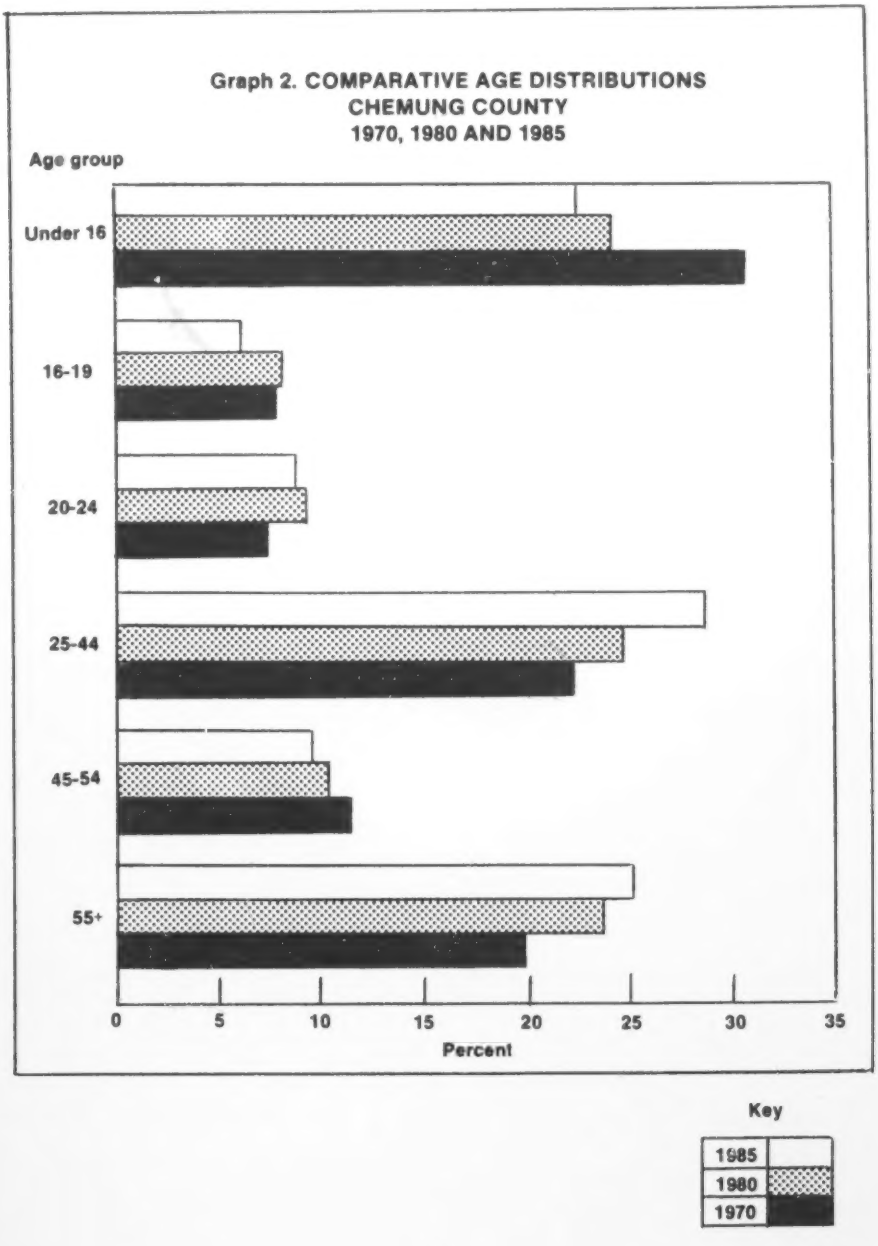
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

D. Population Characteristics

1. Age and sex. The median age of Chemung County's population jumped from 28.2 years in 1970 to 31.0 years in 1980. This "aging" of the population was consistent with state and national trends. In 1970, 39.1 percent of Chemung County's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 32.2 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 19.9 percent in 1970 to 23.8 percent in 1980.

Population projections of the New York State Commerce Department indicate this aging trend will continue through the year 2000. In 1985, the median age of the population is expected to increase to 32.0 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 3,800 or 12 percent over the 5-year span. Less than 29 percent of the population should be under 20 years old. In the 55 and older age group, the population should grow by 450 or slightly under 2 percent. Approximately one in every four residents should fall into this age

group. The most sizable growth is expected to occur among persons 25 to 44 years of age. The population in this age group should grow by more than 3,200 (13 percent). The proportion of the population in the 25 to 44 year age group expanded from 22.1 percent in 1970 to 24.9 percent in 1980--and is expected to grow to 28.6 percent in 1985. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution for Chemung County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.



From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionally. Over the 10-year span the proportion of males edged up from 47.6 percent to 48.0 percent while the females receded from 52.4 percent to 52.0 percent. The actual number of males and females declined--males by 1,465 (-3.0 percent) and females by 2,416 (-4.5 percent).

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Chemung County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	23,611	24.2	11,908	25.4	11,703	23.1
16 - 19 years	7,835	8.0	4,193	8.9	3,642	7.2
20 - 21 years	3,667	3.8	1,994	4.3	1,673	3.3
22 - 29 years	12,334	12.6	6,039	12.9	6,295	12.4
30 - 44 years	16,836	17.2	8,234	17.6	8,602	17.0
45 - 54 years	10,169	10.4	4,798	10.2	5,371	10.6
55 - 64 years	10,704	11.0	4,964	10.6	5,740	11.3
65 and older	12,500	12.8	4,783	10.2	7,717	15.2
Total	97,656	100.0	46,913	100.0	50,743	100.0
Median age (years)						
County	31.0		29.1		33.0	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		48.0		52.0
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

2. Race. According to the 1980 Census, 94.9 percent of Chemung County's population was white while 5.1 percent were of other races. Of the total population, 4.0 percent was black; 0.2 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 0.4 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander; and 0.5 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.9 percent of the population were of Hispanic origin. Hispanic origin is an ethnic rather than racial classification; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Table 6 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Chemung County and its subdivisions.

In 1980, the nonwhite population in Chemung County was generally younger than the white population. Among nonwhites, 31.7 percent of the population was under 18 years of age while only 5.6 percent was 65 years or older. Comparable data for whites indicate that 27.9 percent of their population was under 18 while 13.2 percent was 65 years and over. Table 7 presents the age distribution of Chemung County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
CHEMUNG COUNTY SUBDIVISION, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic Origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Chemung County	97,656	92,636	3,939	149	397	535	868
Towns							
Ashland	1,967	1,949	7	2	3	6	26
Baldwin	892	881	4	5	1	1	2
Big Flats	7,649	7,484	42	5	98	20	27
Catlin	2,719	2,686	13	11	0	9	10
Chemung	2,436	2,419	7	3	6	1	15
Elmira	7,635	7,497	74	7	44	13	18
Erin	2,037	2,024	1	7	3	2	13
Horseheads	20,238	19,894	183	11	81	69	81
Southport	11,586	11,462	75	10	29	10	48
Van Etten	1,519	1,486	20	6	5	2	18
Veteran	3,651	3,628	11	2	4	6	12
City							
Elmira	35,327	31,226	3,502	80	123	396	598

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing. Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic Origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	97,656	6,767	20,714	57,675	12,500
White	92,636	6,344	19,547	54,526	12,219
Black	3,939	328	944	2,426	241
Other	1,081	95	223	723	40
Hispanic	868	77	202	552	37

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

THE LABOR MARKET

A. Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

B. The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Chemung County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 5.6 percentage points (from 41.2 percent in 1970 to 46.8 percent in 1980), while the male LFPR declined 4.1 percentage points (from 74.4 percent in 1970 to 70.3 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 1.3 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The LFPR for men declined more locally than statewide or nationally. The female LFPR increased at a slower rate in Chemung County than in the state or the nation. Table 8 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Chemung County, New York State, and the United States.

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Table 8. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		CHEMUNG COUNTY	
Overall	56.6	57.9	1.3
Male	74.4	70.3	-4.1
Female	41.2	46.8	5.6
		NEW YORK STATE	
Overall	57.0	59.3	2.3
Male	75.1	72.1	-3.0
Female	41.3	48.2	6.9
		UNITED STATES	
Overall	56.7	61.1	4.4
Male	73.7	73.3	-0.4
Female	41.3	49.9	8.6

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 and 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983; March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1983, the civilian labor force in Chemung County decreased 3,200. The bulk of the decline was concentrated in the 1980s and reflected permanent job losses in the area due to plant closings and deteriorating basic "smokestack" industries. From 1974 to 1983, the county lost 5,500 manufacturing jobs--3,300 of which were terminated since 1980. Construction employment has receded significantly since 1974, with payrolls down by 1,100. Job gains posted in trade, services, and government were not nearly large enough to overcome the job declines.

The number of employed county residents declined 4,400 from 1974 to 1983 because of job losses in local factories and building trades. Approximately 3,000 of these jobs were lost in 1982, when the county's major employer--the A & P food processing plant--shut down and the severe national recession of 1981-82 permanently displaced many local factory workers.

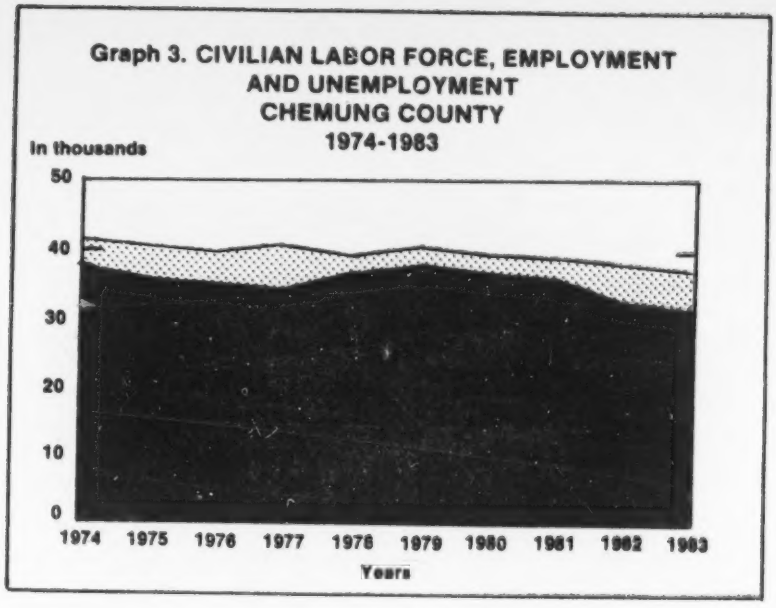


Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1974-1983

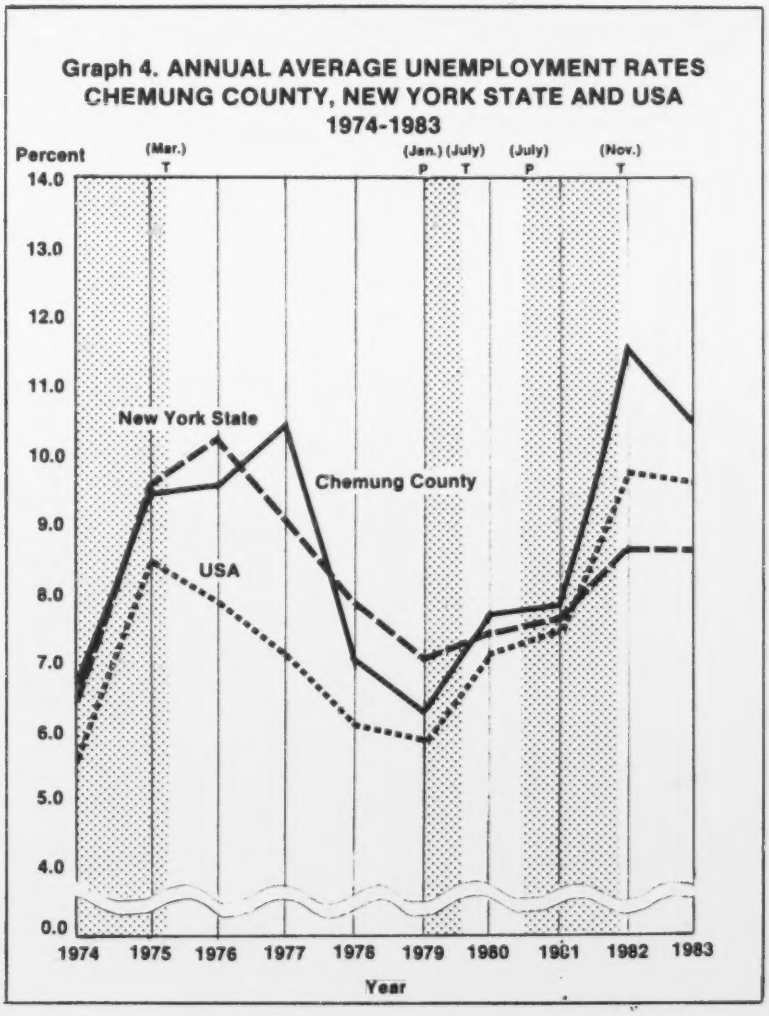
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	40.3	40 1	40.0	40.3	39.5	40.2	39.7	39.6	37.9	37.1
Employment	37.6	36.4	36.2	36.1	36.8	37.7	36.7	36.5	33.5	33.2
Unemployment	2.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.9
Unemployment rate	6.7	9.4	9.5	10.4	7.0	6.3	7.7	7.8	11.5	10.5

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

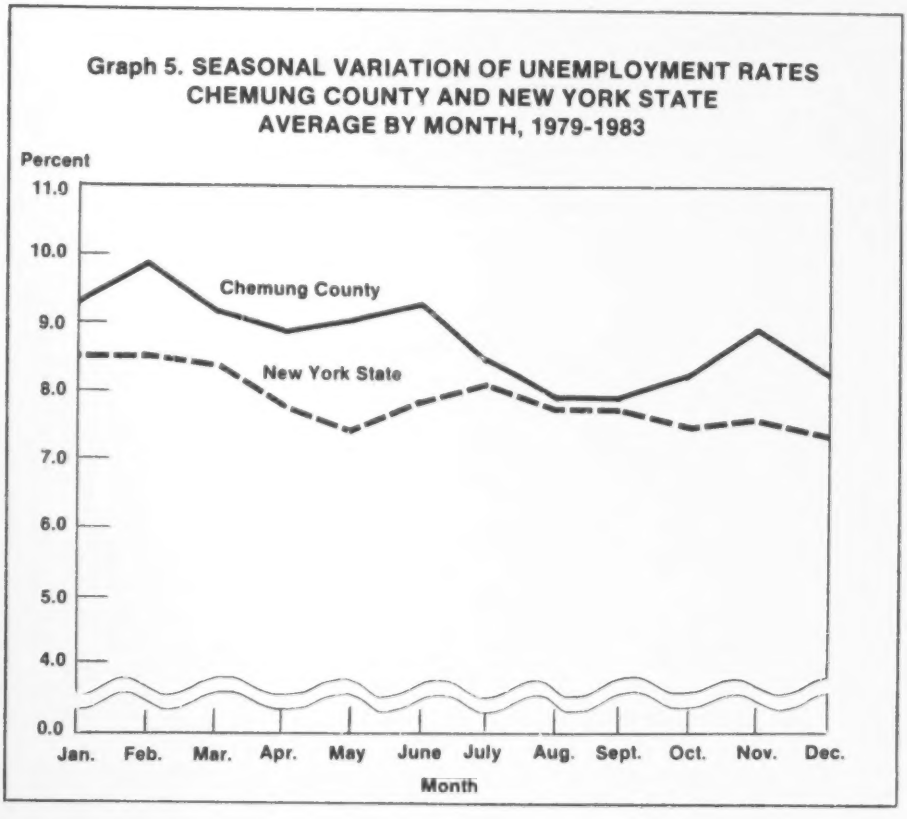
In the current historical series dating back to 1974, Chemung County's unemployment rate has never fallen below the U.S. average. From 1980 through 1983, the county's jobless rate remained above New York State's. Prior to 1980, the county's jobless rate was below the state's with the exception of 1974 and 1977. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Chemung County, New York State, and the United States from 1974-1983.

Graph 4. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA 1974-1983



Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were more pronounced for Chemung County than for New York State. In both the county and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in winter (January-March). Jobless rates in Chemung County tend to be lowest in the summer and early fall months (July-September), when agriculture, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. New York State's unemployment rate was lowest in mid-spring (May), and late summer through early winter (August-December). Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Chemung County and New York State from 1974 to 1983.

Graph 5. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1979-1983



C. Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Chemung County

A local economy, such as that of Chemung County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Chemung County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Chemung County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1981-1983) are compared in Table 10.

Chemung County had a higher percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing and trade than the state or nation. Approximately 27 out of every 100 jobs were concentrated in manufacturing in Chemung County, compared with 19 in the state and 21 in the nation. Trade comprised 24.3 percent of all nonfarm jobs locally, compared with 20.3 percent for the state and 22.7 percent for the United States. The share of government employees was relatively equal on all three levels. For the remaining nonfactory industries, Chemung County registered lower proportions than the state and nation.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Chemung County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	26.9	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	20.6	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	6.3	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.1	81.3	78.7
Construction	2.9	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, and utilities	3.7	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	24.3	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.1	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	21.1	25.2	22.4
Government	18.0	17.8	17.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

D. Major Employers

The largest share of employment in Chemung County is centered in manufacturing and trade, followed by services and government. The major employers in the county are listed below.

Firm	Industry
American LaFrance Co.	fire fighting equipment, motor vehicles mfg.
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital	health services
Aetna Life and Casualty	insurance
Bradlee's Dept. Store	general merchandise retail trade
Chemung Canal Trust Co.	banking
Chemung County	government
Corning Glass Works	pressed and blown glass manufacturing
Elmira City	government (noneducation)
Elmira City Schools	government (education)
Elmira College	educational service
Elmira Correctional Facility	government
Facet Enterprises Inc.	electrical engine equipment mfg.
Hardinge Brothers	machine tool mfg.
Hess's Department Store	general merchandise retail trade
Horseheads City Schools	government (education)
J.C. Penney Co.	general merchandise retail trade
Kennedy Valve Co.	valve and pipe fitting manufacturing
LRC Electronics	radio and TV communication equip. mfg.
Marine Midland Bank	banking
New York State Electric & Gas	public utility
New York Telephone Co.	communication
S.F. Iszard Co.	general merchandise retail trade
S.M. Flickinger Co.	wholesale trade
Schweitzer Aircraft	aircraft manufacturing
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	general merchandise retail trade
St. Joseph's Hospital	health services
Thatcher Glass	glass container manufacturing
Westinghouse Electric	cathode ray tube manufacturing

E. Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Chemung County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 11 presents growth rates by industry for Chemung County, New York State, and the nation over the decade. In order to minimize the impact of temporary events, growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1970-1972 and 1981-1983 as well as the percent change between the two periods.

Table 11. THREE-YEAR AVERAGE GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

(Percent change)

Industrial sector	Chemung County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	-7.9	2.9	25.5
Manufacturing, total	-35.2	-18.2	0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	9.4	9.5	34.3
Construction	-50.0	-19.3	7.7
Transportation, communications, and utilities	-13.3	-12.8	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	11.8	2.6	32.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.0	13.5	42.1
Services and miscellaneous	29.8	32.1	61.9
Government	12.5	5.0	22.7

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 34.3 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 0.1 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate, government, and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth of Chemung County's nonfarm employment lagged far behind that of the state and nation over the period. Growth trends, by industry in Chemung County were similar to those statewide. In the county, nonmanufacturing increased 9.4 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs plunged 35.2 percent. Within the county's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, followed by government, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment lossess occurred in construction and transportation, communication, and utilities.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing declined and nonmanufacturing jobs increased, the share of total employment attributable to manuvacturing declined while the percentage in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of Chemung County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 12.

Table 12. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1970-1972 to 1981-1983
		Number	
Nonagricultural employment	38,000	35,000	-3,000
		Percent	
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	--
Manufacturing	38.2	26.9	-11.3
Nonmanufacturing	61.6	73.1	11.5
Construction	5.3	2.9	-2.4
Transportation, communications, and utilities	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	20.0	24.3	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.6	3.1	0.5
Services and miscellaneous	15.0	21.1	6.1
Government	14.7	18.0	3.3

F. Industrial Conflicts

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment, industrial growth or decline, as well as, industrial conflicts.

From January 1983 through June 1984, a number of labor-management disputes occurred in Chemung County. The following list includes information on the local work stoppages.

Establishment	Union	Workers affected	Beginning/ ending dates
Facet Enterprises	Auto workers, Local 604	270	11/5/83-2/17/84
Hilliard Corp.	Electrical workers (I.U.E.) Local 1311	70	9/15/83-10/1/83
St. Joseph's Hospital	New York State Nurses' Assoc.	375	7/11/83-7/22/83
Mechanical Contractors of South Central New York (Tompkins & Chemung Counties)	Plumbers' Local 109	200	6/1/83-6/12/83
Super Duper Markets (Div. of S.M. Flickinger)	Food and Commercial Workers, Local 1687	69	3/16/83-3/30/83

In addition, a nationwide strike by Communication Workers, Telecommunications Union, and Electrical Workers (IBEW) against the Bell Telephone System directly affected approximately 250 New York Telephone workers from August 7-27, 1983 in Chemung County.

INCOME

A. Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Chemung County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are included. Table 13 presents personal income statistics of Chemung County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 13. PERSONAL INCOME OF CHEMUNG COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE, 1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$581.4	$907.0	$325.6	56.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	396.1	585.9	189.8	47.9	68.1	64.6
Property income	76.1	146.1	70.0	92.0	13.1	16.1
Transfer payment	109.2	175.1	65.9	60.3	18.8	19.3

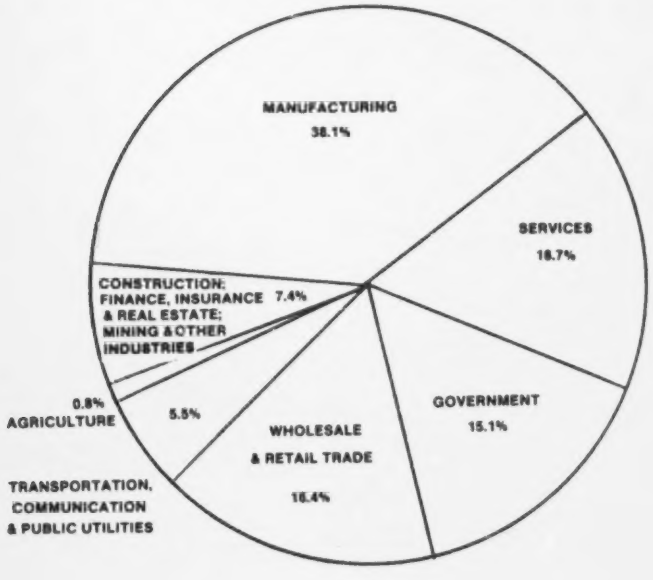
NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Chemung County climbed 56.0 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.6 percent of the total personal income of Chemung County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Transfer payments provided 19.3 percent of personal income in the county and property income added 16.1 percent. Transfer payments for the state represented 15.1 percent of personal income while property income was reported at 20.5 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income. Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Chemung County, accounted for 38.1 percent of the total in 1981. Other sectors with sizable contributions to income include services (16.7 percent), wholesale and retail trade (16.4 percent), and government (15.1 percent). Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total county labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
CHEMUNG COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



Income derived from manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. Finance, insurance, and real estate, transportation, communications, and public utilities, and services contributed a sizably lower proportion of total income in the county than in the state. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share in the county and statewide. Table 14 compares 1981 labor and proprietors' income earned in Chemung County with the state, for each industry division.

Table 14. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED, BY INDUSTRY, IN CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

(Dollars in millions)

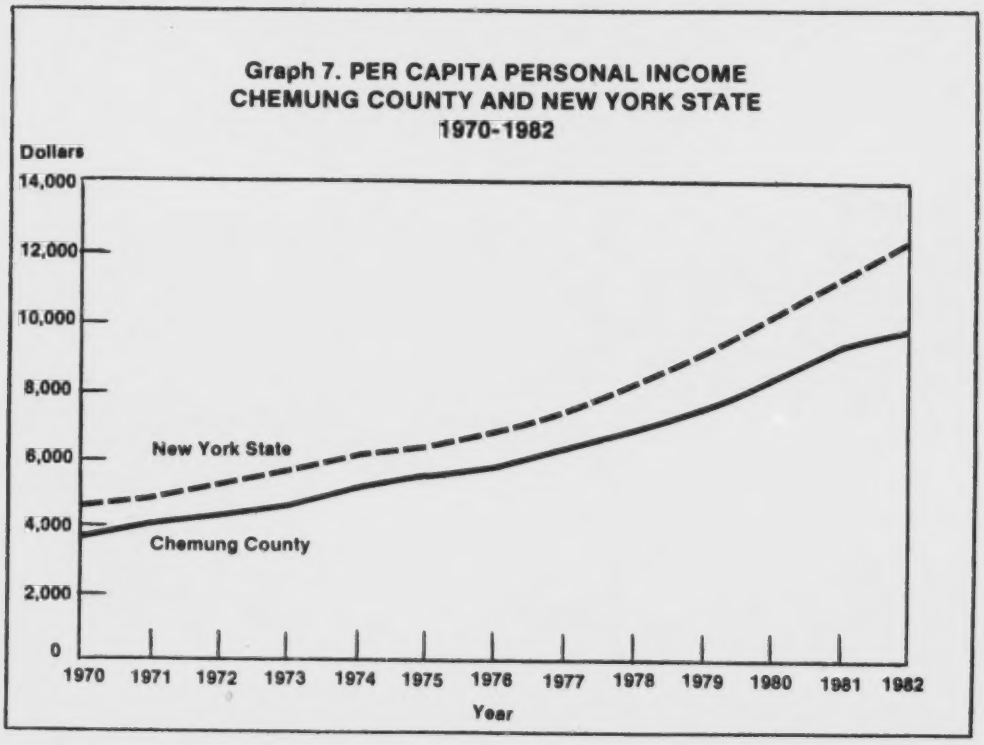
Industry	Chemung County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$614.8	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	4.7	0.8	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	234.0	38.1	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	0.5	0.1	276.9	0.2
Construction	24.7	4.0	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	100.7	16.4	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19.7	3.2	15,419.3	10.5
Transporation, communications, and utilities	33.9	5.5	12,609.7	8.6
Services	102.6	16.7	33,401.2	22.8
Other	1.2	0.2	393.5	0.3
Government	92.7	15.1	22,526.5	15.4

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Chemung County's labor and proprietors' income was $585.9 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 13) and $614.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 14). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Chemung County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the county. According to the 1980 Census, approximately 6,100 non-Chemung County residents worked in the county: 1,775 from Bradford County, Pa.; 1,567 from Steuben County; 780 from Tioga County, Pa.; 765 from Schuyler County; 512 from Tioga County, N.Y.; and 212 from Tompkins County.

B. Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Chemung County was $9,887 and ranked 27th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income was $12,389 for the state in 1982. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in the county and the state from 1970-1982. During the 12-year period, Chemung County's per capita income grew by 159.8 percent--slightly under the 163.9 percent growth rate recorded for the State.



C. Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Chemung County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in transportation, communications, and utilities, manufacturing, and construction paid the highest weekly wage from 1978-1982. Trade and services were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 15 presents the average weekly wages paid by Chemung County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1978-1982.

Table 15. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$209	$226	$247	$266	$279
Manufacturing	260	278	309	338	371
Construction	271	286	316	338	344
Transportation, communications, and utilities	267	291	317	360	386
Wholesale and retail trade	157	169	181	187	196
Finance, insurance, and real estate	208	224	242	258	278
Services	158	175	200	222	233
All other industries	160	150	152	171	188

D. Census Income Data - Median Income

According to the 1980 Census, the median income of families in Chemung County in 1979 was $18,040. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180, and was also lower than the $20,329 median income of families living in urban areas in the state. Chemung County's population is largely urban with 70 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $11,936 for the estimated 709 black families in Chemung County and $13,937 for the 127 Hispanic families. The local income level for black families was lower than for the state as a whole while Hispanic families in Chemung County had a much higher income level than the statewide median. (See Table 16.)

Table 16. MEDIAN INCOME
CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race and Sex	Chemung County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$18,040	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	11,936	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	13,937	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races	15,839	17,741	16,445	18,043
Male	9,590	11,413	9,846	11,632
Female	12,023	11,100	10,314	11,106
Black				
Male	13,494	13,517	14,183	13,509
Female	12,023	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	13,001	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	15,941	9,458	8,972	9,463

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round full-time workers in 1979.
Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 16 also includes median income data for individuals 15 years of age and over who had year-round full-time jobs in 1979. Approximately 40 percent of all individuals who earned income during the year fell into this category in Chemung County. For individuals of all races, median income in the county was below the statewide average for both males and females. Fifty-two percent of all males with income in Chemung County had year-round full-time jobs while only 26.7 percent of all females were registered in this category.

Among blacks who reported year-round full-time jobs, Chemung County males had a slightly lower income than the average for the state while local females had significantly higher income. Approximately 32 percent of all blacks with income in the county had year-round full-time jobs (39 percent of the males and 24 percent of the females).

Among local hispanics with income in 1979, nearly 33 percent had year-round full-time jobs (38 percent of the males and 27 percent of the females). Hispanic income in Chemung County was significantly higher than the average for the state. The difference was particularly wide for Hispanic females.

1. Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 2,241 families in Chemung County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 10,354. Poverty families accounted for 8.8 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 11.0 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years were excluded from population counts. Despite the fact that median income for Chemung County residents was less than the statewide median, both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Chemung County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to urban areas in the state, a lower percentage of both families and individuals in Chemung County were below the poverty level. (See Table 17.)

There was a high incidence of poverty among blacks and Hispanics in Chemung County. Over 30 percent of all black families and 32 percent of all black persons had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Nearly 16 percent of all Hispanic families and 30 percent of all Hispanic persons fell into this category. The incidence of poverty was higher for blacks in Chemung County than in the state as a whole, but lower for local Hispanics than the statewide average.

Table 17. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY			
Chemung County	2,241	216	20
	Percent of all families		
Chemung County	8.8	30.5	15.7
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
N.Y.S. Rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
N.Y.S. Urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
PERSONS BELOW POVERTY			
Chemung County	10,354	996	191
	Percent of all persons		
Chemung County	11.0	32.4	29.7
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
N.Y.S. Rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
N.Y.S. Urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

2. Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 10,354 persons in Chemung County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Persons under 16 years of age comprised 34.6 percent of all persons below poverty, but only 26.2 percent of the total county population. The age group 16-21 comprised 13.5 percent of persons below poverty, and only 9.9 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 32.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 40.2 percent share of the county population. The age group 55 and over comprised 19.5 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 23.6 percent of the county population. (See Table 18.)

The bulk of black and Hispanic persons below poverty were under 16 years of age. Nearly 44 percent of all blacks below poverty were under 16 years--a sector that comprised 26 percent of the total black population. Similarly, 67.5 percent of all Hispanics below poverty were under 16, although less than 27 percent of the Hispanic population fell into this age group.

Table 18. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE, CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
ALL RACES	10,354	97,656
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	34.6	26.2
16 - 21	13.5	9.9
22 - 54	32.5	40.2
55 and over	19.5	23.6
BLACK	996	3,939
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	43.8	26.2
16 - 21	13.4	26.6
22 - 54	28.9	34.6
55 and over	13.9	12.6
HISPANIC	191	868
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	67.5	26.8
16 - 21	1.0	32.4
22 - 54	18.8	32.5
55 and over	12.5	8.3

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

3. Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Chemung County, 50.5 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Chemung County than in the state as a whole or than in the urban areas of the state.

In 48.5 percent of the families below poverty in Chemung County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in the county was lower than statewide average (57 percent) or urban average (60 percent). Nearly 43 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for the state (25 percent).

Table 19. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty Characteristic	Chemung County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	2,241	216	20					
Householder worked in 1979	1,132	93	7					
Percent of families below poverty	50.5	43.1	35.0	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	1,086	176	11					
Percent of families below poverty	48.5	81.5	55.0	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18	978	167	4					
Worked in 1979	462	58	0					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	42.5	33.0	0.0	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

4. Public Assistance Income. According to the 1980 Census, 2,559 households 1/ in Chemung County received Public Assistance Income in 1979. 2/ These households accounted for 7.4 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,399. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to other urban areas in the state, Chemung County had a lower proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments.

In 1979, of the Chemung County households receiving public assistance income, 1,691 were families. 3/ These families accounted for 6.6 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state and urban areas within the state.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

2/ Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

There were 835 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Chemung County. These families accounted for only 37 percent of the 2,241 families below poverty in the county. The other 63 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less in the county than in the state and urban areas of the state.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES CHEMUNG COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Chemung County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Households with Public Assistance income	2,559	234	28					
Percent of all households	7.4	22.5	14.6	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean Public Assistance income	$2,399	$3,044	$2,526	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	1,691	167	9					
Percent of all families	6.6	23.6	32.1	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	2,241	216	20					
With Public Assistance income	835	102	4					
Percent of families below poverty	37.2	47.2	20.0	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without Public Assistance income	1,406	114	16					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

5. Income Guidelines. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 21. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR THE CHEMUNG, SCHUYLER, STEUBEN SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, 1984

Income level	Family size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard income levels								
70% LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430	18,810	21,190

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.
To compute LLSILs for families with more than eight persons add to the amount for a family of eight $2,380 for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Chemung County advanced from 6,101 in 1982 to 7,590 in 1983--an increase of 24.4 percent. Sizable increases over the year were posted in both the Aid to Dependent Children Program and the Home Relief Program. Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children advanced by an average of 906 or 19.4 percent over the year while Home Relief increased by 619 or 45 percent. Monthly benefit payments in the county averaged $123.95 per recipient in 1983, up slightly from $122.50 in 1982.

Of the public assistance recipients, 73.6 percent were beneficiaries during 1983 of the Aid to Dependent Children Program; 26.3 percent received Home Relief payments; and 0.1 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	6,915	5,258	1,645	12	0
February	7,100	5,307	1,786	7	0
March	7,444	5,524	1,920	0	0
April	7,571	5,597	1,974	0	0
May	7,473	5,506	1,967	0	0
June	7,636	5,609	2,025	0	2
July	7,862	5,745	2,100	17	0
August	7,761	5,699	2,060	0	2
September	7,918	5,778	2,140	0	0
October	7,685	5,609	2,062	12	2
November	7,835	5,710	2,120	2	3
December	7,876	5,710	2,158	6	2
12-month average	7,590	5,588	1,996	5	1

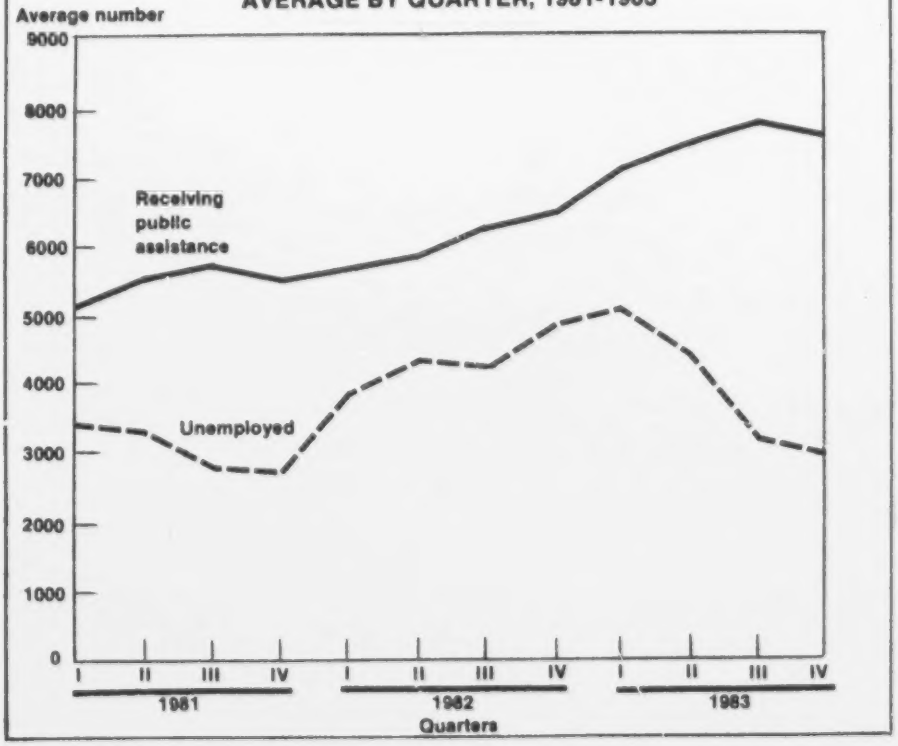
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Chemung County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some jobless workers receive public assistance but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship between unemployment and public assistance loads appears to exist. During 1982, sizable factory layoffs and plant closings caused many persons to lose their jobs--some permanently. As total unemployment increased during 1982, so did the public assistance load (see Graph 8). During 1983, unemployment took a sharp downward turn, although public assistance loads remained high. The absence of a relationship between unemployment and public assistance during 1983 may reflect discouraged workers. The permanent dislocation of factory workers, through plant closings, may have forced workers to give up their job search entirely--dropping out of the labor force. This would reduce the count of unemployed but not reduce the number of public assistance recipients.

Graph 8.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
CHEMUNG COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



EDUCATION

A. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Chemung County totaled 17,940. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 48.9 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 51.1 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 84.3 percent of total school enrollments in Chemung County compared to 82.6 percent for the state. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Chemung County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	17,940	8,780	9,160
Public	15,130	7,705	7,425
Nonpublic	2,810	1,075	1,735

SOURCE: Public School Enrollment and Staff New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Chemung County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Chemung County schools declined 1,044 or 5.5 percent while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Counter to the state trend, private school enrollments locally increased 151 or 5.7 percent over the period. Table 24 provides the enrollment data of schools in New York State and Chemung County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

Table 24. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

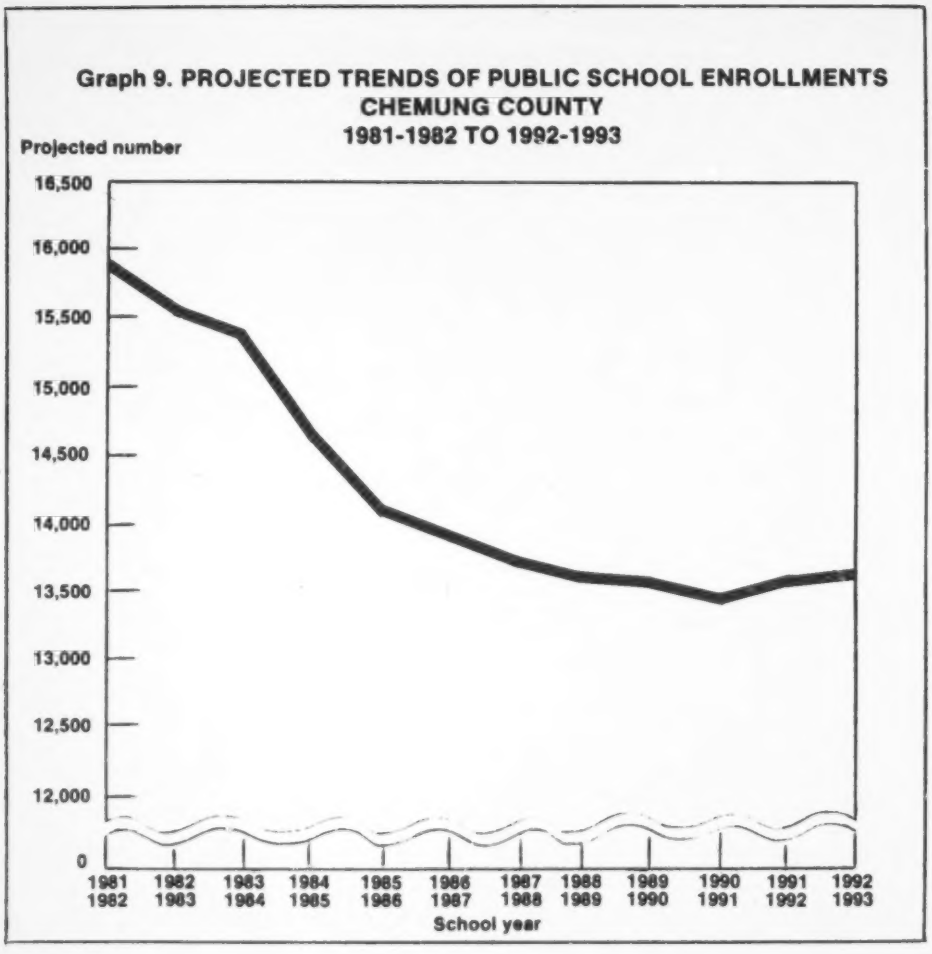
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change			
				1980-81 to 1981-82		1981-82 to 1982-83	
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,209	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,979	-1.0
Chemung County	18,984	18,556	17,940	-428	-2.3	-616	-3.3
Public	16,325	15,837	15,130	-488	-3.0	-707	-4.5
Nonpublic	2,659	2,719	2,810	60	2.3	91	3.3

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

B. Projected School Enrollments through 1992-93

Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through 1992, then turn up slightly. From 1981-82 through 1992-93, enrollments are expected to drop 16.8 percent from 15,837 to 13,180 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in the county.



C. Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 1,361 students who graduated from Chemung County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 65.4 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Chemung County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Chemung County.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND CHEMUNG COUNTY

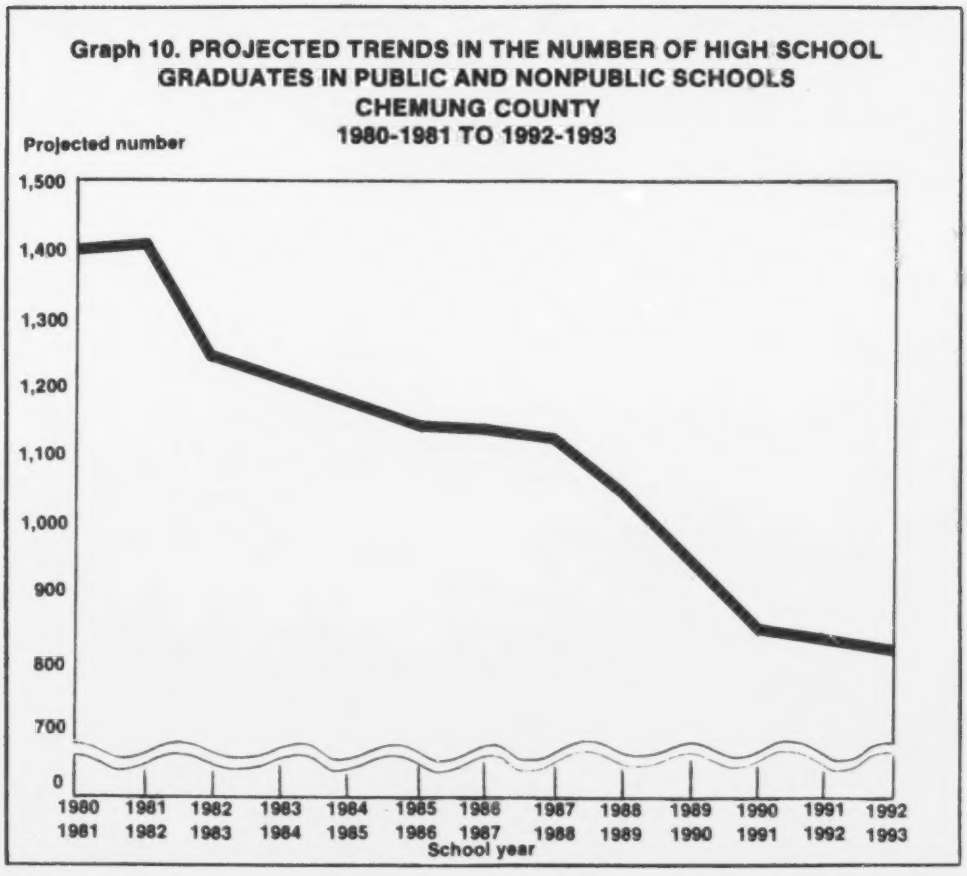
Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military Service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-year	2-year	Other	4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.5	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.6	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	15.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Chemung County	1,361	14.7	28.9	8.1	10.2	2.0	1.5	23.6	8.0	3.0
Public	1,212	12.9	28.8	8.8	9.1	1.5	1.4	25.8	8.7	3.1
Nonpublic	149	29.5	30.2	2.0	19.5	6.0	2.7	5.4	2.7	2.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York/the State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

D. Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

The size of Chemung County's graduating class is projected to decline through 1992-93. From 1980-81 to 1992-93, the number of students receiving high school diplomas will fall from 1,400 to 811--a decline of 42.1 percent. The projected decline in both enrollments (as presented in this chapter) and graduating class would have implications in the local labor market. There should be a decreased need for educators and related personnel in Chemung County. In addition, fewer young workers entering the labor market would affect hiring practices of fast-food chains and other employers that rely heavily on youths. Competition for entry level jobs should ease. With fewer new workers entering the labor market, employers would be forced to retrain older workers with the changing skills needed to remain competitive in today's fast changing industries. Graph 10 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Chemung County through 1992-93.

Graph 10. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS CHEMUNG COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993



E. Race/Ethnic Group of Students

During the 1982-83 school year, 93.9 percent of the student population in Chemung County were white. The remaining 6.1 percent were distributed as follows: 5.2 percent black; 0.4 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Elmira school district. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP, CHEMUNG COUNTY, 1982-83

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Amer. Indian Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Chemung County	5.2	0.4	0.5	93.9
Elmira	8.5	0.5	0.3	90.7
Elmira Heights	0.3	0.7	0.8	98.2
Horseheads	0.7	0.1	0.8	98.4

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public Schools, Students and Staff, 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York; The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

F. Occupational Education Programs

The following list includes some of the occupational education programs available to Chemung County residents.

Educational Institution	Program
Public Education Programs Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES Pauline G. Bush Occupational Center 431 Philo Road Elmira, New York 14903	Agriculture Education Prevocational Curriculums Agriculture Production Agriculture Mechanics Ornamental Horticulture Conservation Distributive Education Prevocational Curriculums Apparel and Accessories Automotive and Petroleum Food Distribution General Merchandising-Sales Hardware Material Supply Equipt. Transportation and Service

Educational Institutions	Program
Schuyler-Cehmung-Tioga BOCES (cont.)	Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Clothing and Textiles Business and Office Education Data Processing General Office-Typing-Clerical Other Office Occupations Technical Education Mechanical Technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education Prevocational Curriculums Air Conditiong Appliance Repair Automotive, Body & Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Commercial Arts Occupations Carpenter Masonry Plumbing and Pipefitting Other Construction-Maintenance Custodial Services Drafting Electrical Occupations Electronics Graphic Arts Machine Shop-Machine Tool Sheet Metal Welding and Cutting Tool Tool and Die Making Metalworking Cosmetology Plastics Occupations Quantity Food Occupations
Proprietary/Independent Education Programs:	
Licensed Private Schools World Hair Care Careers 240 West Water Street Elmira, N.Y. 14901	Trade, Industrial Service Education Cosmetology
Registered Private Business Schools Elmira Business Institute 180 State Street Elmira, New York 14901	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial

Appendix I

Occupational Supply and Demand

Description

Information on job applicants registered and job openings received by the state Labor Department's Job Service Division for Chemung and Schuyler counties[1] is the subject of this subsection. Relative supply/demand data for a wide range of occupations was derived from ESARS--the Employment Security Automated Reporting System--for fiscal year 1983 (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983).

Statistics on nine broad occupational groups and 111 specific occupations are examined here. (See Table IB.) Only those occupations which showed significant activity during the period--at least 20 applicants registered or 10 job openings received--have been chosen for analysis. Labor supply is represented by the number of applicants registered during the period; demand by job openings received during the period.

Occupational codes and titles in this report refer to the 1-, 2-, 3-, or 6-digit codes and titles assigned to occupational categories, divisions, groups, and specific occupations in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (Fourth Edition, 1977). They apply equally to job applicants and job openings.

Occupations which tend to distort relative supply/demand because a large number of short-term (1- or 2-day) openings were listed have been eliminated from consideration. Excluded are all openings for teachers, recreational workers, and inventory clerks.

The occupational information presented here, while considerable in scope and detail, represents only the New York State Job Service experience in serving its portion of the labor market. This is the only ongoing source of detailed information for the Elmira/Watkins Glen Area. However, this information is supplied voluntarily in most cases and coverage of the labor market tends to be limited. The statistics do not paint a complete picture of labor supply or demand. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service; they seek work through other channels (private employment agencies, want ads, direct application, etc.). Some applicant groups, such as unemployment insurance claimants, tend to be heavily represented in Job Service statistics. Furthermore, applicants who receive only a partial registration (those who have completed a minimum number of entries on the application, but have not had an interview or been given an occupational code) are counted only in the totals--not in the individual occupational groups.

Applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupation may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations. This situation is not apparent from the data and the report may understate supply in some occupations.

Similarly, although the law mandates that certain employers--such as those operating under provisions of government contracts--list their openings with the Job Service, not all employers in the area do so. Openings in certain occupations are rarely listed with the Job Service because of union hiring requirements, extensive training and educational prerequisites, or other hiring specifications. Some job openings are advertised in the classified ads in newspapers, or with private employment agencies. A number of job openings are advertised by word of mouth, accessible only through personal contacts.

While not a full representation of the area job market, Job Service data are the most comprehensive available. The data can be used to identify imbalances between jobseekers and job openings listed with the New York State Job Service.

Applicants and Job Openings

Broad occupational categories. Analysis of Job Service data for fiscal year 1983 presents a dismal picture for jobseekers in Chemung and Schuyler counties. As Table IA indicates, a total of 11,412 applicants registered for 1,534 job openings--translating into 7.4 jobseekers for each job opportunity. This applicant-to-opening ratio (AOR) is higher than the 5.8 AOR recorded in FY 1982, and substantially higher than the 3.6 AOR for FY 1981. The increasing labor surplus of the past several years is found mainly among blue-collar factory occupations. These occupations were the most affected by recent plant closings and the severe recession of 1981-1982.

Clerical and sales occupations recorded the highest number of openings (517) among major occupational categories during FY 1983 and the lowest applicant-to-

[1] Data for Schuyler and Chemung counties are combined because the Elmira Job Service office, which is located in Chemung County, serves both counties.

opening ratio (4.8). Services posted the second highest number of openings (296) and the fourth lowest AOR (7.9). Professional, technical, and managerial occupations registered 223 openings and an AOR of 6.4. Agriculture had the second lowest AOR (5.7) but only 40 openings received.

Categories with the largest labor surplus included processing, machine trades, benchwork, and miscellaneous. Applicant-to-opening ratios for these groups ranged from 11.4 for machine trades to 23.0 for processing.

Table IA. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational category	During the period (10/1/82 - 9/30/83)					End of period (9/30/83)
	Applicants available[1]	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Openings filled		Active[2] applicants
				Total	Percent of openings received	
Total, all occupations	11,412	1,534	7.4	804	52.4	4,962
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,427	223	6.4	65	29.1	684
Clerical and sales	2,484	517	4.8	280	54.2	1,012
Services	2,331	296	7.9	168	56.8	1,007
Farming, forestry, and fishery	229	40	5.7	29	7.25	91
Processing	691	30	23.0	19	63.3	206
Machine trades	1,177	103	11.4	62	60.2	456
Benchwork	368	28	13.1	20	71.4	157
Structural work	1,342	155	8.7	80	51.6	560
Miscellaneous	1,663	142	11.7	81	57.0	674

[1] The total number of **applicants available** for "all occupations" is less than the sum of applicants available in the occupational categories. Some applicants initially assigned to one occupational group secure employment in another. Such individuals are counted in both categories but only once in "all occupations."

[2] The total number of **active applicants** for "all occupations" is greater than the sum of active applicants in the occupational groups. Applicants who receive only a partial registration are counted only in the total--not in an individual occupational group.

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial				
Architecture, Engineering, & Surveying				
003.161 Electrical & electronics technician	37	6	6.2	11
007.281 Mechanical drafter	34	4	8.5	19
012.167 Industrial engineer	54	8	6.8	22
Mathmatics & Physical Sciences				
020.162 Business programmer	30	4	7.5	16
Life Sciences				
045.107 Counselor, psychologist, & related	54	15	3.6	32
Medicine & Health				
075.374 Registered nurse	44	5	8.8	28
079.374 Licensed practical nurse, medical technician & related	33	4	8.2	19
Educator				
099.327 Teacher aide II	23	1	23.0	8
Art				
141.061 Illustrator, graphic designer, & related	20	5	4.0	11
Administrative Specializations				
160.167 Accountant, auditor, & related	58	4	14.5	32
162.157 Buyer, purchasing agent, & related	28	-	-	11
166.267 Employment interviewer, job analyst, & related	19	11	1.7	7
169.167 Administrative assistant, office manager, & related	82	11	7.5	35
Managers and Officials				
185.167 Retail store manager, service manager, & related	84	14	6.0	38
187.167 Food service manager & other service industry manager	40	4	10.0	21
189.167 Management trainee	111	12	9.2	43
Social & Welfare Work				
195.107 Caseworker & related social worker	50	13	3.8	25
195.227 Program aide, recreation leader	68	5	13.6	27
195.367 Case aide, management aid	37	2	18.5	14

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Clerical and Sales Occupations				
Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related				
201.362 Secretary	170	37	4.6	76
202.362 Stenographer	21	16	1.3	4
203.362 Clerk-Typist	92	20	4.6	37
203.582 Keypunch operator, terminal operator, typist	81	40	2.0	32
206.362 File clerk I	20	-	-	13
209.562 General clerk	310	18	17.2	120
209.687 Sorter, checker II, & related	11	15	0.7	0
Computing & Account-Recording				
210.382 Bookkeeper, audit clerk, & related	88	18	4.9	37
211.362 Cashier I, teller	48	19	2.5	26
211.462 Cashier II, cashier-checker	344	56	6.1	125
213.362 Computer operator	50	3	16.7	18
216.482 Accounting clerk & related	118	15	7.9	50
219.362 Administrative clerk & related	202	25	8.1	79
Production, Stock Clerks, & Related				
221.167 Material coordinator, production coordinator	20	-	-	5
222.367 Parts clerk, tool-crib attendant	39	6	6.5	16
Information & Message Distribution				
237.347 Receptionist & related	127	17	7.5	53
Miscellaneous Clerical				
249.367 Order clerk, procurement clerk teacher aide II	62	27	2.3	27
Sales				
261.357 Men's and women's apparel, shoes, & related	36	25	1.4	13
279.357 General merchandise	197	22	9.0	70
290.477 Sales clerk	180	23	7.8	60
292.353 Sales route driver	23	2	11.5	10
299.357 Telephone solicitor	17	17	1.0	5
Service Occupations				
Domestic Service				
301.474 General house worker	53	1	53.0	22
301.677 Child monitor	90	-	-	48
301.687 Day worker, yard worker, caretaker	82	-	-	28

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Service Occupations--continued				
Food & Beverage Preparation & Service				
311.477 Counter attendant, informal waiter/waitress	374	83	4.5	143
311.677 Cafeteria attendant, dining room attendant	51	25	2.0	15
312.474 Bartender	73	13	5.6	37
313.361 Restaurant cook, short-order cook	140	32	4.4	61
315.361 Institutional cook	27	8	3.4	17
316.684 Meat cutter	21	1	21.0	14
318.687 Kitchen helper	154	15	10.3	59
Lodging & Related				
323.687 Housekeeping cleaner, hospital cleaner, housecleaner	98	11	8.9	49
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists				
332.271 Cosmetologist, hair stylist	23	3	7.7	11
Miscellaneous Personal Services				
354.377 Home attendant	31	12	2.6	14
355.674 Nurse aide, orderly, childcare attendant	304	23	13.2	140
359.677 Children's institution attendant, nursery school attendant	75	1	75.0	38
Protective Service				
372.667 Security guard, correction officer, merchant patroller	100	19	5.3	37
Building & Related Service				
381.687 Commercial or institutional cleaner, industrial cleaner	397	25	15.9	135
382.664 Janitor	44	2	22.0	30
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry Occupations				
Plant Farming				
406.684 Industrial-commercial groundskeeper	28	2	14.0	15
408.687 Landscape laborer	50	9	5.6	13
Animal Farming				
410.684 Dairy farmworker	38	12	3.2	15

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Processing Occupations				
Ore Refining & Foundry				
518.361 Molder	22	-	-	11
519.687 General foundry worker	126	-	-	45
Food Processing				
529.686 Factory helper, production helper	279	1	279.0	54
Machine Trades Occupations				
Machinists & Related				
600.280 Machinist, maintenance machinists	69	-	-	29
600.380 Machine set-up operator, job setter	67	-	-	29
Toolmakers & Related				
601.280 Tool-and-die maker, tool maker, mold maker	38	6	6.3	14
Turning				
604.280 Screw machine set-up operator, turret-lathe set up operator	23	-	-	7
604.685 Production lathe operator, production screw machine operator	33	1	33.0	11
Metal Machining				
609.684 General inspector, general laborer	21	1	21.0	5
609.685 Projection-machine tender	76	-	-	28
Punching & Shearing				
615.482 Punch-press operator, shear operator	23	1	23.0	13
Fabricating Machine				
616.360 Machine operator I, machine setter	29	-	-	12
Metalworking				
619.685 Machine operator II	20	-	-	9
619.686 Metal-fabricating-shop helper	44	3	14.7	16
Motor Vehicle & Engineering Equipment Mechanics				
620.261 Automobile mechanic	159	21	7.6	71
620.281 Front-end mechanic, industrial truck mechanic, transmission mechanic	20	3	5.0	8
620.684 Automobile wrecker, automobile-mechanic helper	33	4	8.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Machine Trades Occupations--continued				
Engine, Power Transmission, & Related				
625.281 Diesel mechanic, small engine mechanic	31	2	15.5	51
Machine Installation & Repair				
638.281 Maintenance mechanic, millwright	94	9	10.4	33
Paperworking				
641.685 Carton-forming-machine operator	11	12	0.9	0
Benchwork Occupations				
Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products				
705.684 Grinder I, grinder-chipper metal finisher	29	1	29.0	15
706.684 Product assembler, small parts assembler	85	-	-	42
706.687 Production assembler	51	3	17.0	18
Spray Painters				
741.684 Spray painter I	23	5	4.6	9
Structural Work Occupations				
Metal Fabricating				
804.281 Sheet-metal worker	57	1	57.0	24
806.684 Automobile assembler	25	-	-	11
807.381 Automobile-body repairer	31	11	2.8	18
Welders, Cutters, & Related				
810.384 Arc welder	73	18	4.1	26
819.384 Combination welder	64	4	16.0	22
Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing				
824.261 Electrician	38	5	7.6	11
828.281 Electronics mechanic	20	1	20.0	4
Painting, Plastering, Cementing, & Related				
840.381 Painter	43	8	5.4	16
Excavating, Grating, Paving, & Related				
859.683 Operating engineer	49	4	12.2	17

Table IB. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1983--continued

DOT/Occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicant-to-opening ratio	Active applicants end of period
Structural Work Occupations--continued				
Construction				
860.381 Carpenter, rough	183	26	7.0	76
861.381 Bricklayer	21	8	2.6	10
862.381 Plumber, pipe fitter	28	3	9.3	7
869.664 Construction worker I	145	13	11.2	55
869.687 Construction worker II	201	13	15.5	88
Miscellaneous Structural Work				
899.381 Building maintenance repairer	102	8	12.8	46
Miscellaneous Occupations				
Motor Freight				
904.663 Tractor-trailer-truck driver	159	21	7.6	71
905.663 Heavy truck driver, van driver	132	29	4.6	49
906.683 Light truck driver	123	9	13.7	44
Transportation				
913.463 Bus driver, taxi driver	29	6	4.8	18
915.467 Automobile-service-station attendant	33	2	16.5	16
Packaging & Material Handling				
920.587 Hand packager	91	-	-	29
920.685 Machine packager	34	-	-	7
921-683 Industrial-truck operator	156	3	52.0	67
922.687 Laborer, stores	159	4	39.8	60
929.687 Material handler	604	42	14.4	235

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, CHEMUNG COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	71,119
Rural population	26,537
Families	25,507
Households	34,521

Martial status	Total	Male	Female
Single	19,681	10,685	8,996
Married	43,592	21,810	21,782
Separated	1,638	672	966
Widowed	6,734	1,074	5,660
Divorced	4,277	1,688	2,589

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	27,442
Rural	9,264
Year-round housing units*	36,525
Occupied	34,521
Vacant	2,004
Seasonal/migratory units	181

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
1 person	7,917	3,826	4,091
2 persons	10,722	7,886	2,836
3 persons	6,008	4,407	1,601
4 persons	5,388	4,322	1,066
5 persons	2,746	2,183	563
6+ persons	1,740	1,384	356

* Median rooms in year-round units-5.6
** Median persons/unit-2.37

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	359
$10,000 - 14,999	703
15,000 - 19,999	1,540
20,000 - 24,999	2,337
25,000 - 29,999	2,610
30,000 - 34,999	2,723
35,000 - 39,999	2,260
40,000 - 49,999	3,063
50,000 - 79,999	2,902
80,000 - 99,999	376
100,000 - 149,999	153
150,000 - 199,999	23
200,000+	15
Median value	$33,600

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	33,226	23,448	9,778
Black	1,042	410	632
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	56	27	29
Asian/Pacific Islander	113	75	38
Other	84	48	36
Spanish origin householders	165	88	77
White	115	66	49
Black	10	6	4
Other	40	16	24

IIIA. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970 VS. 1980, CHEMUNG COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change: 1970 to 1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	101,537	97,656	46,913	50,743	-3,881	-3.8
Under 5 years	8,447	6,767	3,474	3,293	-1,680	-19.9
Under 1 year	1,677	1,482	757	725	-195	-11.6
1 year	1,637	1,352	696	656	-285	-17.4
2 years	1,717	1,295	674	621	-422	-24.6
3 years	1,624	1,324	669	655	-300	-18.5
4 years	1,792	1,314	678	636	-478	-26.7
5 to 9 years	10,404	6,956	3,497	3,459	-3,448	-33.1
5 years	2,004	1,283	650	633	-721	-36.0
6 years	2,067	1,272	635	637	-795	-38.5
7 years	2,039	1,318	686	632	-721	-35.4
8 years	2,169	1,454	738	716	-715	-33.0
9 years	2,125	1,629	788	841	-496	-23.3
10 to 14 years	10,762	8,011	4,013	3,998	-2,751	-25.6
10 years	2,230	1,596	815	781	-634	-28.4
11 years	2,147	1,563	798	765	-584	-27.2
12 years	2,180	1,627	823	804	-553	-25.4
13 years	2,126	1,554	773	781	-572	-26.9
14 years	2,079	1,671	804	867	-408	-19.6
15 years	2,104	1,877	924	953	-227	-10.8
16 to 19 years	7,951	7,835	4,193	3,642	-116	-1.5
16 to 21 years	11,184	11,502	6,187	5,315	318	2.8
16 years	1,973	1,908	966	942	-65	-3.3
17 years	2,079	1,962	1,081	881	-117	-5.6
18 years	2,022	2,021	1,093	928	-1	0.0
19 years	1,877	1,944	1,053	891	67	3.6
20 to 24 years	7,255	8,485	4,333	4,152	1,230	17.0
20 years	1,724	1,909	1,079	830	185	10.7
21 years	1,509	1,758	915	843	249	16.5
25-29 years	6,002	7,516	3,700	3,816	1,514	25.2
30-34 years	5,130	6,785	3,362	3,423	1,655	32.3
35-44 years	11,294	10,051	4,872	5,179	-1,243	-11.0
45-54 years	11,969	10,169	4,798	5,371	-1,800	-15.0
55-59 years	4,960	5,687	2,662	3,025	727	14.7
60-64 years	4,323	5,017	2,302	2,715	694	16.1
65-74 years	6,479	7,276	3,063	4,213	797	12.3
75-84 years	3,573	3,942	1,361	2,581	369	10.3
85+ years	884	1,282	359	923	398	45.0
16 and over	69,820	74,045	35,005	39,040	4,225	6.1
55 and over	20,219	23,204	9,747	13,457	2,985	14.8
62 and over	13,361	15,427	6,132	9,295	2,066	15.5
65 and over	10,936	12,500	4,783	7,717	1,564	14.3
Median age	28.2	31.0	29.0	32.8	2.8	9.9

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, CHEMUNG COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	1,705	1,525	159	8	0	18
$5,000 to 7,499	1,620	1,522	72	19	7	3
7,500 to 9,999	1,894	1,790	84	0	7	24
10,000 to 14,999	4,562	4,436	113	8	0	27
15,000 to 19,999	4,809	4,710	80	7	12	9
20,000 to 24,999	3,773	3,671	78	6	13	13
25,000 to 34,999	4,509	4,380	89	5	35	26
35,000 to 49,999	1,938	1,878	28	0	32	7
50,000 or more	699	677	6	0	9	0
Mean	$20,259	$20,393	$14,615	$12,438	$31,756	$16,056

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty level	Below poverty level
Age		
Under 55	63,637	8,339
55-59	5,160	411
60-64	4,579	395
65 and over	10,553	1,209
Race		
Total	83,929	10,354
White	81,164	9,263
Black	2,080	996
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	127	62
Asian/Pacific Islander	415	0
Hispanic	453	191

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of poverty level
6,386	Below 75 percent
8,720	75 to 124 percent
5,112	125 to 149 percent
12,331	150 to 199 percent
61,734	Above 199 percent

Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean Income
Total households	34,386	$17,601
Earnings	26,568	18,054
Wage and salary	25,658	17,711
Nonfarm self employment	2,644	9,041
Farm self employment	471	2,811
Interest, dividends, or net profit	15,899	2,183
Social Security	11,020	4,420
Public Assistance	2,559	2,399
Other	10,861	3,315

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean Income
No workers	3,843	$10,196
1 worker	8,641	17,586
2 or more workers	13,025	25,002

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs- and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

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